

**Annex III**

**SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS**

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Statutory grounds of the adopted measures**

The legal powers are delegated by Article 8, paragraph 1 of Act XCI of 1995 and the present Decree.

## **2. Preliminary actions**

### **2.1 Reporting the disease**

Any suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever shall be duly reported to the official veterinarian under law.

### **2.2 Organising the inquiry**

Following a report concerning the suspicion of the presence of African swine fever in a holding or any other location, the competent County Veterinary Station shall immediately ensure the initiation of an inquiry to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

The National Disease Control Centre shall be notified of the initiation of the inquiry, so that preparations can be made in case the presence of the disease is confirmed, including the setting up of a Local Disease Control Centre and the deployment of the team of experts.

The official veterinarian performing the examination shall be in possession of all equipment listed in Appendix 2 to the Manual.

In case of large pig holdings more than one official veterinarian and several assistants may be required to perform the examinations.

### 3. Epizootiological Enquiry

#### 3.1 Institution of movement restrictions

After the arrival of the official veterinarian to the suspect holding, he shall order the owner or its representative to take the following steps:

- all pigs in the holdings shall be confined to their living quarters or any other location where they can be isolated;
- no pig shall leave or enter the holding;
- None of the following shall leave the holding without the approval of the District Chief Veterinarian:
  - pigmeat
  - pig carcasses
  - feedingstuffs or any other fomites capable of transmitting the CSF virus.
- persons shall only enter or leave the holding in the presence of the District Chief Veterinarian or the head of the LDCC;
- equipment for the disinfection of hands, feet and utensils shall be used at the entrances and exits of the buildings where pigs are raised.

The competent official veterinarian shall order the above in writing. The owner or its representative shall acknowledge the document in writing.

All entrances to the holding shall be marked with warning signs stating that the holding is suspected of being infected with classical swine fever

If deemed necessary, the ban on leaving the holding may be extended to cover other species of animal species in order to control the spread of the disease.

Although the official veterinarian will take an official census of the herd for the epizootiological inquiry (Article 3.4), the owner should also be asked to count all the pigs in the various categories on the holding and to compile a list of the number of pigs already dead or likely to be infected in each category; the list must be updated to take account of pig births and deaths during the period of suspicion; the information on the list must be produced upon request and may be checked at each official visit.

The zone of surveillance may affect only the holding, where there is a possibility of the presence of classical swine fever, but if the presence of the disease is confirmed and the Local Disease Control Centre deems necessary, it can also be applied to other holdings which are especially threatened due to their proximity.

If the presence of classical swine fever has not been confirmed or ruled out within 15 days at the holding under restriction, the District Chief Veterinarian can authorise the transport of the pigs under surveillance directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the Station, on condition that:

- all pigs at the holding have been examined;
- the pigs to be slaughtered have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
- all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
- the pigs are transported in officially sealed vehicles;
- the slaughterhouse has been informed of the intention to transport pigs from a holding which is suspected of being infected with classical swine fever;
- the pigs have been kept and slaughtered in locations isolated from other pigs and at distinct times;
- the vehicle and equipment used are cleaned and disinfected immediately after the pigs are transported;
- any signs possibly suggesting the presence of classical swine fever will be considered at the ante-mortem examination of the livestock and the post-mortem meat examination;
- meat obtained from such pigs shall only be marketed within the country.

### **3.2 Initial epizootiological enquiry**

The purpose of the epizootiological enquiry is to determine the following:

1. the length of time during which classical swine fever may have existed on the holding before the suspicion of the disease was reported;
2. the possible origin of the swine fever on the holding and the identification of other holdings on which there are pigs, which may have become infected from the same source;



3. the movement of pigs, carcasses, meat, vehicles, material or persons likely to have transported the virus to and from other holdings.

### **3.3 Extending movement restrictions**

If the official veterinarian confirms that classical swine fever could have been introduced from other holdings on to the holding under suspicion of the presence of African swine fever, or from the latter holding on to other holdings, those other holdings shall be placed under official surveillance in accordance with Article 3.1 until the suspected presence of classical swine fever on the holding originally under suspicion has been officially ruled out.

### **3.4 Clinical examination**

Prior to the clinical examination of the pigs, the official veterinarian shall put on full protective gear and perform thorough personal disinfection.

The official veterinarian shall count all the pigs in the various categories on the holding — boars, sows, gilts, fattening pigs, weaned pigs and piglets.

A rough sketch of the units in the holding shall be drawn, indicating the number of the various categories of pigs in each unit.

All pigs on the holding shall be subjected to a thorough examination, and all signs and symptoms indicating the presence of any disease shall be noted, along with the identification of the pig and the exact location of its living quarters.

It is expedient to start the examination in the areas of the holding where the pigs are healthy according to the owner or its representative, and leave the pigs suspected of being infected to the end of the examination. If the herd is large and adequate assistance is not available, this is not always possible, and it might be necessary to start with the examination of the pigs suspected of being infected.

The signs and symptoms of classical swine fever are:

- fever;
- disease of the stomach, the intestines and respiratory organs;
- huddling together;

- pigmentation and/or petechiae of the skin;
- uncertain movements, languor, lethargy and lack of appetite

In slight, atypical forms of the disease the classical signs may not be apparent.

### **3.5 Pathological examination**

Following the examination of every pig in the holding the official veterinarian shall perform a thorough examination of the pigs that have died in the holding, and shall note all changes and signs observed.

Possible pathological changes include:

- petechiae on mesenteric lymph nodes, the bladder, the epiglottis and the kidneys;
- splenomegaly;
- infarcts in the spleen;
- ulcerations in the intestines;
- haemorrhages in the pyelons;
- abdominal haemorrhages.

### **3.6 Diagnostic slaughter**

If no pig carcasses suitable for pathological examination are available in the holding or if the quality of the samples from the dead animals is inadequate to be sent to the diagnostic laboratory the official veterinarian can select one or more infected pig, which shall be slaughtered for pathological examination and to obtain samples to send to the diagnostic laboratories.

The owners shall be reimbursed for the pigs slaughtered for diagnostic purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the law and the relevant Ministerial Decree.

The slaughter should preferably be performed by a lethal injection administered into the jugular vein (v. jugularis).

### **3.7 Sampling**

Blood samples for the detection of the virus should be taken from animals showing signs of the disease, preferably in the early stages of the disease. If there are no clinical signs,

blood samples should be taken from pigs with fever of at least 40.5 °C. Blood samples should also be drawn from pigs designated for diagnostic slaughter.

Two blood samples shall be taken from each pig; one should be prevented from clotting, the other should be a native sample. A maximum of ten samples should be taken on holdings suspected of being infected with classical swine fever.

If necessary, the samples shall be stored at 4 °C until they are transported to the Central Veterinary Institute.

Tissue samples shall be taken from animals that died within 24 hours and have not yet autolysed, and from pigs subjected to diagnostic slaughters. Tissue samples need not be taken from more than two or three animals.

The rules of asepsis shall be observed when taking tissue samples. The samples must not come into contact with disinfectants and should be stored in separate clean containers, on which the number of the holding and the number of the pig is marked, along with the type of the tissue sample, the name of the official veterinarian and the date of sampling.

Samples shall be accompanied by a consignment document containing all details of the animal, including clinical and pathological signs and symptoms. One copy of the document shall be filed by the official veterinarian with all other documents of the case, and another copy shall be faxed to the Local Disease Control Centre. Preservative agents may not be used, but if necessary the samples should be kept at 4 °C — similarly to the blood samples — until they are sent to the Central Veterinary Institute.

Tissues required for laboratory tests:

- the head;
- tonsil, kidney, spleen;
- ileum;
- two of the following lymph nodes:
  - retropharyngeal;
  - parotic;
  - submandibular;
  - mesenteric.



Approximately 10 grams of samples should be taken from the spleen, kidney and ileum.

### **3.8 Taking spleen samples**

1. Prior to taking spleen samples, the pig should be lain on its right side.
2. The skin covering the left ribs and the abdomen should be removed starting from the spine.
3. Using another clean knife, an incision should be made between the 3rd and 4th ribs, so that the 3rd rib can be folded backwards, leaving the mesentery intact and exposing the spleen.
4. The mesentery should be lifted with a forceps and an incision made above the spleen.
5. The free extremity of the spleen should be held with a blunt forceps and an approximately 3 cm sample excised and placed in a clean container.

### **3.9 Taking tonsil samples**

1. Prior to the collection of the sample the pig should be lain on its back, with its head extended.
2. The skin and the subcutis should be removed between the mandibular bones up to the region behind the larynx.
3. A vertical incision should be made along the inner surface of the mandible's halves extending from the chin, the tongue folded back and incisions made as close to the mandible as possible.
4. The tongue should be pulled back, and the tonsillar fossa on the dorsal surface of the throat revealed.
5. The tonsillar fossa should be excised along with the connective tissue and placed in a clean container.

### **3.10 Dispatch of samples**

The blood and tissue samples should be forwarded preferably by courier, but always with the fastest means available, to the National Institute of Animal Health in Budapest. The Institute should be notified that diagnostic samples have been dispatched, and should be informed of the expected time of arrival, so that preparations can be made for the receipt and analysis of the samples. The samples should be kept cool, but not frozen during



transportation. The samples can be stored at 4 °C at the Institute, but they should be examined immediately for the signs of classical swine fever and African swine fever. If the sample is seropositive to the virus of classical swine fever, it should also be tested for antibodies against vaccine virus, BVD virus and border disease virus.

The document accompanying the samples to the laboratory shall contain information on the recent history of the herd, including any epizootiological details and, if possible, the probable source of the infection and the probable time of introduction.

### **3.11 Reporting to the Local Disease Control Centre**

Following the conclusion of the initial inquiry, the collection of the blood and tissue samples, and ensuring their transport to the Central Veterinary Institute, the official veterinarian shall prepare a preliminary report and fax it to the Local Disease Control Centre, or present a report via telephone prior to leaving the suspect holding. Telephone contact should be established with the Centre to receive any further directions before leaving the holding.

### **3.12 Measures to be taken until laboratory test results are obtained**

Restrictions imposed in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.1 shall be in effect until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

The owner or its representative shall be informed that it may take up to three days before the test results are available. During this period the private veterinarian of the holding may visit the holding to treat the animals, on condition that strict disinfection is performed every time.

Prior to leaving the premises, the official veterinarian should ascertain whether the owner or its representative has completely understood the restrictions on movement and the regulations pertaining to the disinfection of people authorised to leave or visit the holding.

Provisions shall be made to ensure the safe disposal of the pigs killed by the infection and pigs slaughtered for diagnostic purposes. This should be performed under official supervision in a way that excludes the possibility of spreading the classical swine fever virus.

Control visits to the suspect holding shall be organised following consultation with the Disease Control Centre.

### **3.13 Negative diagnosis**

Based on the clinical signs and symptoms and pathological findings, the official veterinarian may inform the Disease Control Centre that there are no signs of the presence of classical swine fever in the holding. If this negative report is satisfactory to the Disease Control Centre, the restrictions imposed may be lifted immediately.

Otherwise, the restrictions shall remain in effect until results of the laboratory tests are available.

If the results are negative, the imposed restrictions may be lifted immediately on the order of the Disease Control Centre. However, it is also possible that the suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever cannot be ruled out, in which case the official veterinarian, following consultation with the Disease Control Centre, may decide to keep the pigs under surveillance and to send further blood and/or tissue samples to the Central Veterinary Institute for testing.

## **4. Confirming the Presence of Classical Swine Fever**

### **4.1 Compulsory Notification**

Within 24 hours of the official confirmation of the first outbreak of classical swine fever, the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall notify the EU Commission and the EU Member States of the outbreak of the epizootic.

The information to be reported shall be compiled by the National Disease Control Centre, and shall include at least the following:

- the date when the suspicion of classical swine fever arose;
- the date when classical swine fever was confirmed;
- the methods used for the confirmation of the disease;
- the location of the infected holding;
- its distance from the nearest pig holdings;
- the number of pigs of each category on the holding;

- for each category, the number of pigs in which swine fever has been confirmed;
- the morbidity of the disease (the rate of animals infected).

Within 24 hours of the first outbreak, the Ministry shall notify the OIE of the outbreak of the disease.

Major national and regional agricultural organisations shall also be informed directly of the official confirmation of classical swine fever. The press shall also receive adequate information and press releases.

Clearly visible signs should be placed to warn of the presence of classical swine fever on the holding.

#### **4.2 Establishment of a Local Disease Control Centre**

As soon as classical swine fever has been confirmed, a Local Disease Control Centre shall be set up and supplied with full veterinary, technical and administrative staff, and all other resources required to ensure the earliest and most effective containment and control of the disease.

A surveillance map shall be placed in a clearly visible location at the Local Disease Control Centre. The map shall indicate all pig holdings within the community restriction zone and the protection zone, and the number of pigs at each holding. The map shall be updated daily, to show the progress achieved by monitoring and the campaign.

The chief veterinarian of the Local Disease Control Centre shall hold daily briefings for the staff of the Centre on the progress, any eventual problems, and shall compile a similar report for the National Disease Control Centre.

#### **4.3 Appraisal of the pigs at the infected holding**

The owner of the infected pigs or its representative shall be informed by an official decree that the slaughter of all of the animals on the holding has been ordered.

The appraisal of the value of the pigs on the holding can be performed prior to their slaughter. No reimbursement is due for animals that have died prior to the slaughter, or if the owner has not met its legal obligations, especially with regard to the prompt reporting



of the suspected disease. Reimbursement is due, however, for animals slaughtered for diagnostic purposes.

The appraisal — either before or after the slaughter — shall be performed by an official veterinarian of the Local Disease Control Centre, but professional institutions may be consulted in case of appeals or other disputes.

Appraisal and reimbursement shall be performed in accordance with the relevant Ministerial Decree.

The slaughter of the animals shall be performed regardless of any appeals.

#### **4.4 Slaughter of the pigs at the infected holding**

Prior to starting the slaughter of the animals the official veterinarian or the Local Disease Control Centre shall organise the transport of the carcasses to an animal waste disposal plant for safe disposal.

In case of large holdings, phased slaughter of the herd may be necessitated by the limited capacity of the animal waste disposal plant. In this case the maximum quantity of carcasses produced daily shall be set and adhered to.

In case of phased slaughter lasting several days, the first groups of animals to be slaughtered shall be the ones exhibiting clinical signs of the disease, followed by the ones which were most probably infected by the animals that first acquired the infection.

If the slaughter is delayed by the limited capacity of the animal waste disposal plant, the possibility of burying or burning the carcasses on the holding or in its vicinity should also be considered, taking into account the suitability of the soil and observing all environmental regulations.

If the no method other than phased slaughter is possible, special care has to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease from the infected holding.

The pigs shall be slaughtered in a bloodless way, using an electric shock. Equipment for the slaughter can be acquired from the County Veterinary Station.



Further samples may have to be taken during the slaughter, as a part of the epizootiological inquiry. The team of experts of the National Disease Control Centre can be consulted for guidelines concerning the collection of such samples.

If required, temporary pens should be erected to ensure that the pigs can be slaughtered easily, the slaughter is stress-free for the pigs, the removal of the carcasses and their loading onto trucks is facilitated prior to their transport to the animal waste disposal plant or similar facility.

It shall be ascertained on the premises of the holding that all pigs are dead before they are loaded for transport or disposed of on-the-spot.

In special cases the pigs can be transported from the holding to be slaughtered elsewhere. This is subject to thorough consultation with and the approval of the National Disease Control Centre. In these cases the transport of the pigs to the location of the slaughter shall be carried out under official supervision and in a way that precludes the slightest possibility of the spread of the classical swine fever virus.

Small pigs can be slaughtered without removing them from their living quarters, by administering a lethal injection into the anterior vena cava (v. cava cran.).

The slaughter shall be performed under official supervision, in a way that precludes the slightest possibility of the spread of the classical swine fever virus.

#### **4.5 Sampling from, or injection into the anterior vena cava**

If the pigs are too small to allow an easy access to their jugular vein (v. jugularis), the anterior vena cava can also be used as an alternative.

Unweaned or small-sized weaned pigs should be held firmly to the ground with their backs, and their heads pressed down on the surface where they are laid.

The needle should be inserted into the right cervical sulcus, in front of and to the side of the tip of the sternum, along the line connecting the tip of the sternum and the tip of the ear.

The needle should be held at an angle of 30° to the vertical, and should be pushed slightly backwards and towards the midline, until it punctures and enters the anterior vena cava.

In case of larger pigs a similar method can be employed but with the pigs standing.

In order to minimise injury to blood vessels the smallest needles applicable for the size of the pig shall be used and the anterior vena cava should be pierced ahead of the front ribs.

#### **4.6 Disposal of the carcasses**

The carcasses of the pigs that had to be slaughtered shall be disposed of under official supervision, in a way that rules out the possibility of spreading the classical swine fever virus.

The carcasses shall be disposed of in animal waste disposal plants approved by the Ministry of Agriculture for such purposes. In certain cases the Local Disease Control Centre shall consider the possibility of alternative means of disposal, such as burial or burning, taking into account the suitability of the soil and the applicable environmental regulations.

The vehicles transporting the carcasses to the animal waste disposal plant or other disposal facilities should be drip-proof and should be subjected to superficial disinfection prior to leaving the holding.

#### **4.7 Disposal of materials**

Material, equipment or other objects possibly contaminated with the classical swine fever virus and thereby causing the spread of the disease shall be disposed of if the contamination cannot be eliminated by traditional means of disinfection. The owners may be reimbursed for the disposed material and equipment in accordance with the relevant Ministerial Decree.

The disposal of such material and objects shall be carried out in accordance with the official veterinarian's directives and under its supervision.

Attempts shall be made to trace the route of meat from the holding between the time when infection was first suspected and the time when movement restrictions were imposed. If possible, such meat shall also be disposed of under official supervision in order to prevent the classical swine fever virus from spreading.

#### **4.8 Further epizootiological inquiries**

Following the confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever infection, further intensive epizootiological inquiries shall be performed to ensure that adequate control measures were taken at all holdings threatened by classical swine fever. These inquiries lie within the competence of the District Chief Veterinarian.

The inquiry should trace the route of infection in both directions in order to identify previously unexposed sources of infection and herds that have been subjected to the direct or indirect threat of classical swine fever. The inquiry should also consider the possibility of the infection being transmitted by visitors, and blood samples shall be collected — repeatedly if necessary — to ascertain the status of the herd in question. It is of utmost importance that the outbreak of the epizootic is discovered promptly and that the extent of its spread is minimised.

#### **4.9 Cleaning and Disinfection**

Following the slaughter of the pigs and the removal of the carcasses from the holding, cleaning and disinfection shall be initiated promptly and carried out systematically.

The official veterinarian in charge of the infected holding shall prepare a cleaning and disinfection plan, and supervise all phases of its implementation.

Prior to starting the process of cleaning and disinfection the structural defects of the buildings and equipment to be disinfected shall be recorded. Areas requiring special attention (e.g., floor covering, cracks in the walls or loose internal structural components) shall be recorded and any already existing defects of the building noted, thus ensuring easier resolution of reimbursement claims for damage caused by the official measures.

The process of cleaning and disinfection is described in Annex V to this Decree. The procedure shall be carried out in two phases, as follows:

##### **4.9.1 Preliminary cleaning and disinfection**

The living quarters of the pigs and other areas (e.g., buildings and yards) possibly contaminated by the movement or slaughter of infected pigs or during the diagnostic examinations shall be sprayed with a disinfectant approved by the Ministry of Agriculture as an effective disinfectant against classical swine fever.



Tissues and blood accumulated during the slaughter or the pathological examination and the visible contamination of the buildings and yards shall be collected and safely disposed of, preferably in the same location as the carcasses.

The disinfectant shall be allowed to cover the surfaces for at least 24 hours.

#### **4.9.2 Final cleaning and disinfection**

Fat and dirt shall be removed from all surfaces with a grease solvent, and rinsed with cold water.

The surfaces shall subsequently be sprayed with the approved disinfectant.

After the elapse of seven days another grease solvent treatment and cold water rinse shall be applied, followed by spraying with the approved disinfectant and rinsing with cold water.

Manure and litter shall be stacked, sprayed with the approved disinfectant, covered and left to mature for 42 days with heat generation.

Liquid manure shall be stored for at least 42 days. If there is a possibility of it being strongly contaminated, the period of storage can be extended.

#### **4.10 Preventive slaughter**

The Ministry of Agriculture can extend the measures pertaining to holdings where infection was confirmed (appraisal, slaughter, disposal of carcasses and other infected material, cleaning and disinfection) to other holdings that may have been infected due to their location, their direct or indirect contact with the infected holding. Such measures can be implemented even if the pigs on the holding do not show the clinical symptoms of classical swine fever.

If preventive slaughter is carried out, random samples shall be collected and sent to the laboratory for testing.

#### **4.11 Derogation of restrictions for separate production units**

In the case of infected holdings, which consist of two or more separate production units, the Station may exempt the production unit housing healthy pigs from the slaughter of the pigs and the disposal of the carcasses, provided that the official veterinarian has confirmed that the structure and size of these production units and the operations carried out



there are such that the production units provide completely isolated facilities for housing, keeping and feeding, so that the virus cannot spread from one production unit to another.

This derogation enables the completion of the fattening of pigs in the separate production unit.

#### **4.12 Additional reports pertaining to the epizootic disease**

Following the preliminary report sent to the EU Commission in accordance with Article 4.1, another report shall be sent as soon as possible. This report will give details on the scheduling of the slaughter and disposal of the pigs on the infected holding.

If the derogations described in Article 4.10 are applied, the report shall include information on the number of pigs to be slaughtered at a later date, and the latest date of their slaughter.

Epizootiological information pertaining to the outbreak of the epidemic and the known or presumed sources of the infection shall also be forwarded.

All necessary information to be supplied as desired in Article 4.1 and 4.12 shall be supplied for all subsequent outbreaks, until the number of infected holdings and the spread of the disease indicate a major epidemic.

### **5. Community Restriction Zone and Protection Zone**

#### **5.1 General information**

When the presence of ASF is confirmed on a holding, the District Chief Veterinarian shall impose a community restriction zone. The community restriction zone shall have a radius of at least 5 km around the infected holding. The Station shall establish a protection zone. The protection zone shall have a radius of at least 20 km around the infected holding.

The size of the zones can be increased in accordance with the epizootiological data collected. Other considerations include:

- available serological data;
- natural or other boundaries of the area;
- other geographical features;

- the location and proximity of pig holdings in the area;
- usual channels of pig trade in the area;
- the presence of slaughterhouses;
- the measures to be implemented and the alternatives of their implementation;
- eventual slaughter of pigs on the infected holding.

If the zone includes the territory of a neighbouring Member State, the Ministry of Agriculture shall designate the zone in co-operation with the competent authorities of the neighbouring Member State.

All measures necessary shall be taken to ensure that persons within the area of official surveillance and the protection zone, or anyone wishing to visit the area for official or business purposes related to pig farming shall be completely aware of the imposed restrictions. These measures include the following: clearly visible signs and roadside warning signs, and the use the local and national press and electronic media (e.g., newspapers and television).

If necessary the police can also be requested to assist in the enforcement of measures imposed in the community restriction zone and protection zone.

## **5.2 Measures implemented within the community restriction zone**

The following measures shall be implemented within the community restriction zone:

- A census shall be taken of all pig holdings as soon as possible;
- All holdings shall be visited by the official veterinarian within seven days;
- A ban on the transport of pigs on public and private roads shall be imposed;
- Authorisation may be given for the slaughter of pigs from outside of the zone in slaughterhouses inside the zone, provided that the Standing Veterinary Committee approves such measure, all farms in the zone have been visited by official veterinarians and at least seven days have elapsed since the establishment of the community restriction zone;
- Pigs may be transported across the zone without stopping and unloading, on the main roads designated by the National Disease Control Centre or by rail, without prior approval.

- Vehicles and equipment used for the transport of pigs or other livestock or material that may have been infected, and which have been used within the community restriction zone shall not leave the following:
  - the holding within the community restriction zone;
  - the community restriction zone;
  - the slaughterhouse;
- without being subjected to cleaning and disinfection as set forth in this Decree, under official supervision;
- No other animal species can enter or leave the holdings without the approval of the head of the Station;
- The Station shall be notified of all diseases or deaths of pigs within the zone, so that the epizootiological inquiry can ascertain the presence of classical swine fever;
- No pig can leave its living quarters within the zone before at least 21 days have elapsed following the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding.

Authorisation may be given for the transport of pigs from holdings 21 days after the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding:

- (a) directly to the slaughterhouse designated by the Station, preferably situated within the community restriction zone or the protection zone, provided that:
  - all pigs on the holding have been examined by the official veterinarian;
  - the pigs to be transported to the slaughterhouse have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
  - all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
  - the pigs are transported in officially sealed vehicles;
  - the slaughterhouse has been informed of the intention to transport pigs from the community restriction zone to the slaughterhouse;
  - the pigs have been kept and slaughtered in locations isolated from other pigs and at distinct times;
  - the vehicle and equipment used are cleaned and disinfected immediately after the pigs are transported;



- any signs possibly suggesting the presence of classical swine fever shall be considered at the ante-mortem examination of the livestock and the post-mortem meat examination;
- (b) in exceptional cases to another holding within the community restriction zone or the protection zone, provided that:
- all pigs on the holding have been examined by the official veterinarian;
  - the pigs to be transported to the slaughterhouse have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
  - all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
  - the vehicle and equipment used are cleaned and disinfected immediately after the pigs are transported;

### **5.3 Effect of the restrictions imposed in the community restriction zone**

The restrictions imposed in the community restriction zone shall remain in effect until:

- the final cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding is accomplished;
- the pigs on all of the holdings have been clinically examined within less than 30 days after the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding, and no signs of classical swine fever were found;
- serological samples from pigs on each holding were collected and the tests performed within no less than 30 days of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the holding, and the results show no evidence of antibodies against the classical swine fever virus

### **5.4 Restrictive measures imposed within the protection zone**

The following measures shall be implemented within the protection zone:

- a census of all of the pig holdings shall be taken as soon as possible;
- a ban on the transport of pigs on public and private road shall be imposed, unless such transport is approved by the Ministry of Agriculture;
- pigs can be transported across the zone without stopping and unloading, on the main roads designated by the National Disease Control Centre or by rail, without prior approval;



- vehicles and equipment used for the transport of pigs or other livestock or material that may have been infected and which were used within the protection zone shall not leave the zone without being subjected to cleaning and disinfection as defined by the Station;
- no other animal species can enter or leave the holdings, or leave the protection zone within seven days of the imposition of the zone without the approval of the Station;
- the Station shall be notified of all diseases or deaths of pigs within the zone, so that the epizootiological inquiry can ascertain the presence of classical swine fever;
- no pig can leave its holding within the protection zone before at least seven days have elapsed following the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding.

Authorisation can be given for the transport of pigs from holdings seven days after the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding:

- (a) directly to the slaughterhouse designated by the Station, preferably situated within the community restriction zone or protection zone, provided that:
  - all pigs on the holding have been examined by the official veterinarian;
  - the pigs to be transported to the slaughterhouse have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
  - all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
  - the pigs are transported in officially sealed vehicles;
  - the slaughterhouse has been informed of the intention to transport pigs from the protection zone to the slaughterhouse;
  - the pigs have been kept and slaughtered in locations isolated from other pigs and at distinct times;
  - any signs possibly suggesting the presence of classical swine fever shall be considered at the ante-mortem examination of the livestock and the post-mortem meat examination;
- (b) in exceptional cases to another holding within the community restriction zone or protection zone, provided that:
  - all pigs on the holding have been examined by the official veterinarian;

- the pigs to be transported to the slaughterhouse have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
- all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
- the vehicle and equipment used are cleaned and disinfected immediately after the pigs are transported;

### **5.5 Effect of the restrictions imposed in the protection zone**

The restrictions imposed in the protection zone shall remain in effect until:

- the final cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding is accomplished;
- the pigs on all of the holdings have been clinically examined within less than 15 days after the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding and no signs of classical swine fever were found;
- or the sows on all the holdings within the protection zone were subjected to a random serological sampling as set forth in Appendix IV, or the pigs were subjected to random serological sampling in accordance with a plan devised following consultation with the EU Standing Veterinary Committee, within no less than 15 days of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding, and the results detected no antibodies against the classical swine fever virus.

### **5.6 Meat of pigs from the community restriction zone and the protection zone**

Fresh meat for human consumption derived from pigs originating from the community restriction zone or the protection zone and slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.4 shall be:

- labelled in accordance with the present Decree of animal health issues related to the intra-Community trade of fresh meat;
- subjected to heat-treatment in accordance with Article 9, paragraph (g) of this Decree at the facility designated by the Station;
- transported to the facility for treatment in a vehicle that was officially sealed before its departure and which cannot be opened during its journey.

## **5.7 Mitigation and derogation of the provision**

- 5.7.1 The Station may authorise the removal of pigs from holdings within the community restriction zone or the protective zone before 21 or 7 days have elapsed (Article 5.2 and 5.4) since the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding for disposal in an animal waste disposal plant or to be transported to the location where they will be buried or burned following slaughter.

Pigs removed under this mitigation shall be subjected to random examination in order to diagnose the presence of the classical swine fever virus, in accordance with the provisions for sampling set forth in Annex I.

If pigs are removed as above, all precautions have to be made, including the cleaning and disinfection of the transport vehicle after each transport, to rule out the possibility of spreading the infection.

- 5.7.2 If the ban on the removal of pigs from the holding within the community restriction zone or the protection zone (Article 5.2 and 5.4) remains in effect after 30 days due to further outbreaks, and the tending of the animals is hindered by overcrowded living quarters, for example, the Station may authorise the removal of the pigs from the holding on provided that:

- the official veterinarian confirms that there are difficulties in the tending of the pigs;
- all pigs at the holding have been examined;
- the pigs to be transported to the slaughterhouse have been subjected to a clinical examination, including measurement of body temperature in some pigs;
- all pigs have been marked with ear tags;
- the holding where the pigs are to be transported to is also within the community restriction zone or protection zone;
- preventive measures are taken, including the cleaning and disinfection of the transport vehicles after each transport, to preclude the possibility of the spreading of the disease.

## **5.8 Extension of the restrictive measures**

If the official veterinarian confirms that classical swine fever has been introduced to the infected holding from another holding through vehicle or personal transport, or by any



other means of transmission, then all such holdings shall also be placed under official supervision, and the restrictive measures set forth in Article 3.1 shall be enforced.

The aim of official supervision is to ensure the earliest recognition of any signs or symptoms of classical swine fever.

The Station may authorise the removal of pigs from holdings under official supervision to slaughterhouses for immediate slaughter. This is not applicable for pigs giving cause for the establishment of official supervision.

In such cases the conditions of removal, slaughter and the production of meat shall be identical to the conditions for removal of pigs for slaughter from holdings in a community restriction zone, as set forth in Article 5.2 and 5.6.

## **5.9 Additional Supervision**

Irrespective of the probable source of the infection and information pertaining to the spreading of the disease, special emphasis shall be placed on holdings where pigs are fed with swill.

Such holdings shall be visited regularly during the epidemic, to ensure that the conditions for the use of swill as feedingstuffs for pigs are observed, with special focus on the following issues: Can the heat-treatment of the swill destroy the African swine fever virus? Can the heat-treated food be re-infected by the untreated swill? Can pigs have access to untreated swill?

The clinical examination of the pigs on the holding shall also be carried out to ascertain that they show no signs of classical swine fever.

## **6. Repopulating the Infected Holding**

### **6.1 Scheduling of repopulation**

Pigs shall not be introduced to the holding for at least 30 days after the final cleaning and disinfection performed as set forth in Article 4.8.2.



## **6.2 Manner of repopulation**

Repopulating shall be carried out according to one of the following methods, depending on the rearing system employed on the holding:

- 6.2.1 On holdings where the pigs are kept outdoors, the reintroduction of the animals shall be started by the introduction of sentinel piglets known to be sero-negative to the antibodies produced against the classical swine fever virus, in accordance with the instructions of the competent official veterinarian.

Samples shall be taken from the sentinel piglets and tested for the presence of antibodies 22 and 42 days after their introduction.

If none of the pigs carry the antibodies against the classical swine fever virus, the authorisation for repopulation can be given as soon as the results of the second test (after 42 days) are available.

- 6.2.2 For all other types of breeding repopulation shall be carried out as set forth in Article 6.2.1, or according to the following directions.

Complete repopulation can be authorised, provided that:

- all pigs arrive within 8 days;
- all pigs originate from holdings outside the restricted zones and the holdings were subject to no restrictions;
- no pig shall leave the holding for at least 60 days after the arrival of the last pig;
- the reintroduced herd are subjected to serological testing, as set forth in Annex I, no less than 30 days after the arrival of the last pig.

## **7. Classical Swine Fever in Slaughterhouses**

### **7.1 Suspicion of the disease**

The suspicion of classical swine fever can arise in a slaughterhouse at both the ante-mortem examination of the livestock and at the post-mortem meat-examination.

The measures to be taken in either case are similar to the measures taken if the suspicion of classical swine fever arises on a holding, as set forth in Chapter 3 (imposing movement restrictions, performing examinations).

The restrictions to be imposed by the District Chief Veterinarian are as follows:

- the slaughter of animals shall be discontinued;
- pigs in the waiting area shall be kept there, and these animals shall not leave the slaughterhouse;
- no pigs or any other species of animals can enter the premises of the slaughterhouse;
- no pigs or pigmeat shall leave the premises of the slaughterhouse;
- no material capable of transmitting the classical swine fever virus shall leave the premises of the slaughterhouse;
- persons shall only enter or leave the premises of the slaughterhouse with the approval of the District Chief Veterinarian;
- vehicles shall only enter or leave the premises of the slaughterhouse with the approval of the District Chief Veterinarian;

An inquiry shall be initiated to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever.

The inquiry includes the clinical examination of pigs found on the premises of the slaughterhouse, with special emphasis on collecting meat samples, and — if deemed necessary — blood and tissue samples from the suspected pigs or groups of pigs, for testing at the Central Veterinary Institute.

Similarly to the inquiry on holdings, one or more pigs may have to be killed for diagnostic purposes.

Simultaneously with the inquiry at the slaughterhouse, an inquiry shall also be carried out at the holding of origin of the pig or pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever, to ascertain if there are signs of the presence of the disease on the holding.

Epizootiological data pertaining to the transport of the pigs to and from the holding shall be gathered, along with other information deemed important to assist the control of the epidemic, if the presence of the disease is confirmed.

## **7.2 Confirmation of Classical Swine Fever**

If the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed in a slaughterhouse, the District Chief Veterinarian shall ensure that:

- all pigs in the slaughterhouse are promptly slaughtered;

- meat and offal from infected or contaminated animals are disposed of under official supervision, in a way precluding the spread of classical swine fever.
- all buildings and equipment (including vehicles) are cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian;
- an epizootiological inquiry is conducted as set forth in Article 3.2;
- no pig shall enter the slaughterhouse premises for slaughter for at least 24 hours following the cleaning and disinfection.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs shall also be slaughtered if epizootiological data confirm the necessity of such measures.

## **8. Classical Swine Fever at Livestock Markets**

### **8.1 Suspicion of the disease**

If there is reason to suspect the presence of classical swine fever at a livestock market, the District Chief Veterinarian shall immediately impose movement restrictions to prevent the massive spreading of the disease by animals, vehicles, people or various materials.

The restrictions to be imposed are as follows:

- the sale of animals shall be discontinued;
- all the animals in the market shall be kept in cages, which they cannot leave;
- no animal shall enter the premises of the market;
- no pigmeat or meat from any other animal shall leave the premises of the market;
- no material or waste capable of transmitting the classical swine fever virus shall leave the premises of the market;
- persons shall only enter or leave the premises of the market with the approval of the District Chief Veterinarian, and are obliged to disinfect their foot-wear prior to leaving the market;
- vehicles shall only enter or leave the premises of the slaughterhouse with the approval of the District Chief Veterinarian;
- all vehicles leaving the premises of the market shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the instructions of the District Chief Veterinarian;



- adequate means of disinfection, with a disinfectant approved as efficient against the classical swine fever virus by the Ministry of Agriculture shall be ensured at all personal or vehicle entrances and exits of the market.

An inquiry shall be conducted to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever on the premises of the market. The inquiry shall be similar to that described for suspicion of classical swine fever in slaughterhouses, including the diagnostic slaughter of one or more pigs.

The holding of origin of the pig or pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever shall also be subjected to an inquiry, and placed under supervision along with all other holdings which may have received pigs possibly infected with the disease, until the suspicion of the infection has been ruled out.

## **8.2 Confirmation of Classical Swine Fever**

If the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed at a livestock market, the District Chief Veterinarian shall ensure that:

- all pigs at the market are promptly slaughtered;
- the carcasses are disposed of under official supervision, in a way precluding the danger of spreading classical swine fever;
- litter, manure and other waste material capable of transmitting the classical swine fever virus is disposed of in a safe way;
- buildings, pens, roads and equipment (including vehicles) are cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the directives of the Station and under the supervision of the official veterinarian;
- no pig shall enter the market premises for at least 72 hours following the cleaning and disinfection.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs shall also be slaughtered if epizootiological data confirm the necessity of such measures.

## **9. Classical Swine Fever in Transported Pigs**

### **9.1 Suspicion of the disease**

If there is suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever among transported pigs, the entire consignment shall be transported to a holding where there are currently no other pigs or to the holding of origin of the pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever, where they shall remain until the presence of the disease has been confirmed or ruled out.

Restriction imposed are identical to those set forth in Article 3.1 for holdings suspected of being infected.

The examination and the epizootiological inquiry shall focus on the holding of origin of the pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever, similarly to the suspicion of classical swine fever in slaughterhouses or markets.

### **9.2 Confirmation of Classical Swine Fever**

If the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed while the pigs are being transported, all pigs in the consignment shall be slaughtered.

Pigs on the holding of origin of the infected pigs shall also be slaughtered if epizootiological data confirm the necessity of such measures.

All other measures are identical to those governing the actions to be taken in case of an infected holding.

## **10. Classical Swine Fever in Wild Boars (Feral Pigs)**

### **10.1 Suspicion of the disease**

As soon as the Station learns that the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs is suspected, measures shall be taken to confirm the disease, to inform pig owners and breeders and hunters. All feral pigs shot or found dead shall be subjected to laboratory testing to confirm the presence of the disease.

## 10.2 Confirmation of Classical Swine Fever in Feral Pigs

If the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed in feral pigs, the Station shall place all holdings within a specified area under supervision and shall impose the following on all of the holdings:

- all the pigs in the various categories on the holding shall be counted under official supervision;
- the list shall be updated and presented upon request at each control visit;
- all pigs shall be kept in pens, or confined so as to exclude the possibility of contact with feral pigs;
- measures shall be taken to prevent the possibility of feral pigs coming into contact with material (e.g., feedingstuffs or bedding) that the pigs on holding may later come into contact with;
- no pig shall leave or enter the holding;
- appropriate means of disinfection shall be used at the entrances and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself;
- all carcasses and pigs showing signs of classical swine fever shall be examined for the signs and symptoms of the disease;
- no parts of feral pigs found dead or shot shall enter the holding.

If the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs is confirmed by the Station, the exact boundaries of the infected area shall be estimated by the Station, based on available epidemiological data.

The competent Station(s) shall arrange for the feral pigs shot or found dead within the infected area, to be examined for classical swine fever at the Central Veterinary Institute.

All carcasses of feral pigs with a confirmed infection shall be handled as extremely hazardous material and shall be disposed of in accordance with the directives contained in these guidelines.



### 10.3 Eradication Plan

The competent Station shall promptly present to the Ministry an eradication plan describing the measures taken to ensure the eradication of the virus from the infected area, and a written plan of measures affecting the pig holdings within the infected area.

The written plan shall include the following:

- geographical distribution of the disease;
- the number of feral pigs in the area;
- major obstacles, both natural and man-made, hindering the movement of the feral pigs;
- the approximate number and size of feral pig herds in the designated area;
- efforts already made to determine the rate of infection within the feral pig population, through the examination and laboratory testing of feral pigs shot by hunters or found dead;
- extent of co-operation among zoologists, hunters, hunting associations, wildlife protection organisations and the stations;
- efforts to reduce the feral pig population and the issuance of licenses to hunters;
- requirements to be met by hunters pertinent to the measures aimed at preventing the spreading of the disease;
- planned duration of the culling period, during which the feral pig population is to be reduced, and the duration of the subsequent surveillance period;
- disposal of the carcasses of feral pigs shot by hunters or found dead;
- disposal in the animal waste disposal plant designated by the Ministry, burial or burning;
- details of an epizootiological inquiry for each feral pig shot or found dead, covering the following details:
  - the geographic territory where the animal was shot or found dead;
  - the date when the animal was shot or found dead;
  - identity of the person who found the carcass or that of the hunter who shot the animal dead;
  - age and sex of the animal;
  - signs and symptoms presented prior to being shot;

- state of the carcass, if the feral pig was found dead;
- results of the laboratory tests;
- preventive measures to be applied on holdings situated within the designated area of infection, including measures governing the movement of animals to, from or within the area;
- the conditions to be met in order to lift the measures aimed at eradicating classical swine fever in the infected area, including measures applicable to the pig holdings within the infected area.

## **11. Emergency Vaccines Against Classical Swine Fever**

### **Prohibition of vaccination:**

The use of vaccines against classical swine fever is prohibited, regardless of the type of vaccination possibly available.

### **Emergency vaccination under extraordinary circumstances:**

Despite the prohibition, under extraordinary circumstances authorisation may be given for emergency vaccination in an infected area if the confirmed epizootiological disease is spreading despite strictest “stamping out” measures, and there is a threat of further major spreading.

If the necessity for emergency vaccination is considered, the proposal of the National Disease Control Centre shall be submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The plan shall be prepared by the Local Disease Control Centre, following consultation with the team of experts, and shall contain information on:

- the situation of the disease necessitating the proposal;
- the extent of the area where emergency vaccination is to be performed (the extent of the area shall be designated following consultation with the National Chief Veterinarian, epizootiological specialists of the team of experts, and local veterinarians, who are familiar with the area threatened by the spread of the disease);
- the number of pigs to be vaccinated in each category;
- the vaccine to be used;
- the duration of the vaccination campaign;

- planned method of identification and registration of vaccinated animals;
- measures taken to ensure the supervision the vaccinated pigs and meat from vaccinated pigs.

### **11.1 Establishing an Emergency Vaccination Centre**

If the Emergency Vaccination Plan is approved, an emergency Vaccination Centre shall be set up within the Local Disease Control Centre, or in close co-operation therewith.

The decision ordering compulsory emergency vaccines within the designated area shall receive adequate local publicity, and measures should be taken to ensure the prompt completion of the campaign.

The geographical area where emergency vaccination is to be administered should be designated, taking into account its physical boundaries (e.g., roads, railroads and rivers or other natural boundaries) and a complete list of all the pig holdings within the area shall be compiled. A map of adequate scale should be used to mark each holding where the pigs are to be vaccinated, along with the approximate number of pigs on each holding.

Veterinary, technical and administrative staff should be ordered to the Vaccination Centre to ensure the unhindered operation of the Local Disease Control Centre. The vaccination campaign within the designated area shall be carried out within seven days.

The Vaccination Centre shall be supplied inter alia with the following:

- adequate quantities of vaccine to complete the vaccination campaign;
- adequate equipment for the storage of the vaccines;
- equipment for the sterilisation of the reusable vaccination equipment;
- waste containers, for the storage of disposable vaccination equipment, empty vaccine vials and other, potentially hazardous waste material;
- protective clothing for the vaccination brigades;
- disinfectants, buckets, brushes and sponges for the personal disinfection of the members of the vaccination brigades;
- tools used to restrain the animals (nostril rings with stainless steel grips) during vaccination;



- adequate quantities of numbered ear tags, which are of suitable size and form to be used on pigs of various ages, and equipment for the application of the ear tags;
- adequate supplies of the forms to be used during the Emergency Vaccination Program.

## **11.2 Implementation of the Emergency Vaccination Program**

A vaccination brigade shall consist of a veterinarian and a technical assistant.

Each brigade shall be supplied with the following material and equipment:

- sufficient vaccine for the daily scheduled vaccinations;
- two automatic mass vaccinator syringes, spare parts, belt and cover;
- a small steriliser for the mass vaccinator syringes;
- disposable syringes and needles;
- containers for the used disposable syringes and needles, empty vaccine vials and other waste material;
- equipment used to restrain the pigs;
- sufficient supplies of all necessary forms.

The administrative staff of the Centre will notify the holdings of the exact time of arrival of the vaccination brigade, and request assistance to ensure personnel to assist in restraining the pigs and to supply all requested information. The administrative staff will also request information on the animal population of the holding. Visits not announced in advance shall only be made in extraordinary circumstances.

At the start of every workday each vaccination brigade shall receive a daily work sheet listing all the holdings to visit, the scheduled time of the visit and the approximate number of pigs on each holding.

On his arrival to holding where the pigs are to be vaccinated, the veterinarian shall explain the Emergency Vaccination Campaign to the owner or its representative.

The members of the vaccination brigade shall put on their protective clothing and perform a through personal disinfection prior to entering the living quarters of the pigs.

Prior to starting the vaccination, the stock shall be examined clinically. Even the slightest suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever on the holding shall be reported immediately to the Local Disease Control Centre, which shall arrange for one of its veterinarians to start an epizootiological enquiry at the holding. The veterinarian in charge of vaccination shall also participate in the enquiry, except for the official announcement of the suspected presence of classical swine fever, the need to impose the usual restrictions, and the collection of diagnostic samples, which he shall perform only in exceptional cases, at the request of the Local Disease Control Centre.

If classical swine fever cannot be ruled out immediately, the livestock cannot be vaccinated on that occasion. If the presence of classical swine fever in the stock is ruled out, the vaccine shall be administered.

The instructions of the manufacturer of the vaccine shall be observed, with special emphasis on the dosage, the optimal site of vaccination and the exclusion of certain age-groups from the vaccination.

All vaccinated pigs, regardless of age, shall be marked with individual, numbered ear tags. The number of vaccinated pigs in each category and the serial number of the ear tags shall be registered.

Following the vaccination of the herd, the equipment shall be cleaned, disinfected and if necessary, sterilised. Thorough personal disinfection shall be performed. The area designated for emergency vaccination is obviously under increased threat of the spreading of the disease. Thus it is of utmost importance that no vaccination brigade contribute to the danger of the spreading of the disease, and that they cannot be charged with negligence in case of further outbreaks within the territory.

Two copies of the holding's vaccination registry shall be completed and signed by the owner or its representative prior to leaving the holding. One copy of the vaccination registry shall remain on the holding.

After having finished its daily tasks, the vaccination brigade shall return to the Vaccination Centre, where the used disposable equipment shall be disposed of safely in containers prepared for this purpose, other equipment shall be cleaned, disinfected, and subsequently sterilised and the necessary forms will be handed over to the administrative staff

of the Centre. The map of Emergency Vaccination Program shall be updated daily to show the progress made.

The chief veterinarian of the Centre or his administrative deputy shall prepare daily reports on the progress of the past 24 hours to the National Disease Control Centre and the Local Disease Control Centre.

Removing pigs from the emergency vaccination area.

From the start of the Emergency Vaccination Program until at least 6 months after the end of the Program no pig may leave the area of vaccination, except to be transported to a slaughterhouse designated by the Ministry of Agriculture, within or close to the vaccination area, for immediate slaughter.

Following the lifting of the ban set forth in the previous paragraph, sero-positive pigs can only be removed from holding to be taken to a slaughterhouse designated by the Ministry of Agriculture, for immediate slaughter.

Piglets of sero-positive sows cannot leave their holding of origin except:

- for immediate slaughter at a slaughterhouse;
- to be taken to another holding designated by the Station, provided that they are transported directly to the slaughterhouse from the latter holding;
- to any other holding, provided that the serologic tests did not show the presence of antibodies against the virus of classical swine fever.

### **11.3 Meat from vaccinated pigs**

Meat of pigs vaccinated within the program and transported directly to a slaughterhouse for slaughter be handled as follows:

- fresh meat shall be treated and labelled in accordance with Article 9, clause (g) of this Decree;
- meat labelled in a different manner shall be stored and transported separately;
- the meat shall only be marketed in restricted areas designated by the County Veterinary Station;
- in exceptional cases it can be marketed outside of the restricted area with the approval of the Animal Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.



## 12. Execution

During the full duration of the measures taken to control and eradicate the outbreak of classical swine fever, the main objective should be to have the situation under control as soon as possible, while minimising losses. The Veterinary Service shall be adequately prepared on all levels to be able to meet this objective. In order to ensure that the efforts of the staff are worthwhile, all measures taken to control the situation should receive adequate publicity and all those concerned should be aware of these measures. Furthermore, the measures should be adhered to, using the help of the police if necessary.

Article 26, paragraph 1, clause (i) of Act XCI of 1995 on Animal Health authorises the Minister of Agriculture to employ military or police forces in order to ensure the execution of measures to be taken in case of extraordinary threats of epizootic diseases and other tasks.

Animal owners or other persons suspected of having acted in contravention of animal health laws should be tried without consideration and sentenced to severe punishment. Successful procedures shall be accorded wide publicity.

**Annex IV**  
**Diagnostic Laboratories**

1. Országos Állat-egészségügyi Intézet (Central Veterinary Institute)  
1581 Budapest,  
Pf. 2  
Tel.: (1) 252 8444  
Fax: (1) 252 5177
2. Állatgyógyászati Oltóanyag- Gyógyszer- és Takarmány-ellenőrző Intézet (Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feedingstuffs [ICVVDF])  
Budapest  
X., Szállás u. 8.  
Tel.: (1) 262 8947  
Fax: (1) 262 2839
3. Területi Állat-egészségügyi Intézetek (Regional Institutes of Animal Health)
  - (a) Állat-egészségügyi Intézet  
4002 Debrecen,  
Pf. 51.  
Tel.: (52) 418 133  
Fax: (52) 310 823
  - (b) Állat-egészségügyi Intézet  
7401 Kaposvár,  
Pf. 101.  
Tel.: (82) 311 922  
Fax: (82) 316 931



**Annex V**  
**Personnel resources**

**List of personnel that can be deployed in case of an outbreak of CSF**

The list of persons trained and/or experienced in controlling classical swine fever. The command of foreign languages shall also be noted.

The list shall be kept up-to-date at each Animal Health and Food Control Station

**Annex VI**

**Contingency plan for emergency vaccination**



## Vaccine

The Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feedingstuffs holds a stock of 1 500 000 doses of CSF vaccines.

The vaccine contains virus strain C and is stored in accordance with the storage instructions.

The is produced in Hungary, therefore the prompt purchase of additional vaccines is possible. The distribution of the vaccines and its storage locally until its administration is arranged and covers the entire country, and the arrangements are in accordance with the conditions applicable to "refrigeration chains" set forth in the European Pharmacopoeia.

See also Annex III.